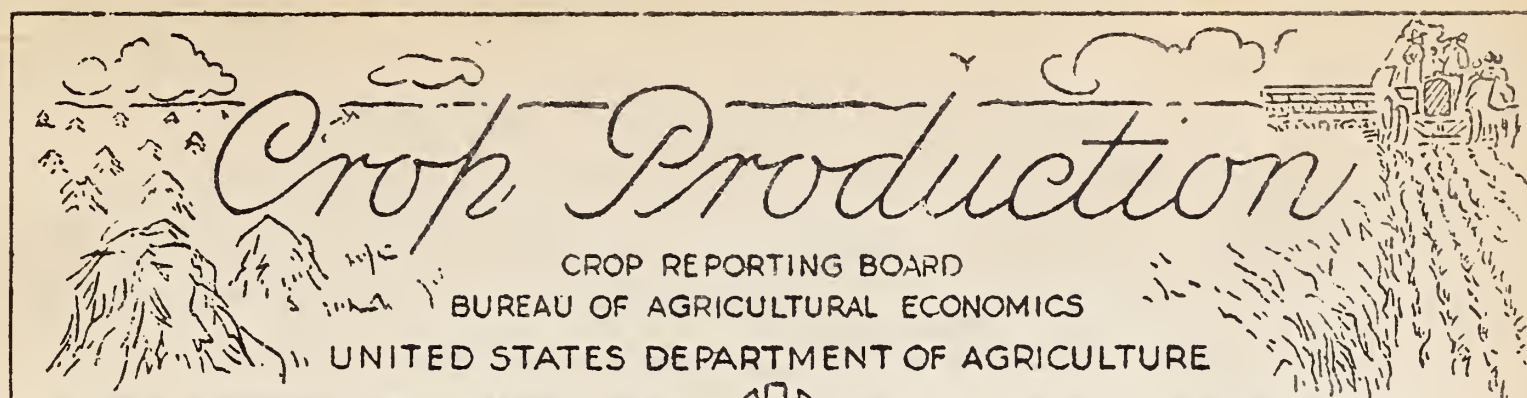


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Release: March 9, 1951

BAE

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48			1950
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	99,700	104,120	108,535	112,750
Grapefruit	50,722	45,530	36,500	44,020
Lemons	13,055	10,010	11,360	12,500

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49			1940-49		
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,548	9,067	8,960	3,918	5,175	5,021
February	8,246	8,721	8,527	4,458	5,245	5,203
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	16,794	17,788	17,487	8,375	10,420	10,224

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MARCH 1, 1951

The 1951 crop season appears to be opening up about normally, for the country as a whole, with no serious delays apparent yet. Mild weather since mid-February has improved progress generally, leading to the possibility of an early spring in North Central areas. Work has been delayed slightly in a strip across Virginia, Tennessee and some adjacent sections, also in some of the Northwest. Soil moisture supplies have improved and are generally adequate, especially where rain and melting snow have soaked into unfrozen soils. In the Southwest and southern Mountain areas, soils are still dry. In the latter portion, irrigation water supplies are extremely deficient, but supplies are promising in virtually all Northern areas. Winter wheat is greening up and emerging from dormancy with less apparent damage than many expected. Because of freeze damage to fall-sown grains in the South, more than usual acreage of spring grains are likely to be sown there.

Winter wheat passed the hurdle of February weather successfully, for the most part, but it is still vulnerable if March weather should become severe. Snow early in March has provided some protection in northernmost portions, but most of the main wheat area is unprotected. Some thinning of stands and winterkill in late-sown fields, particularly, is noticeable in Ohio, but little damage is now apparent in other North Central States. Considerable reseeding to spring wheat appears likely in the Pacific Northwest, particularly in Oregon, because of winterkilling in unprotected fields. As the wheat fields green up in the Great Plains area northward to Nebraska, prospects for recovery from the effects of the fall and winter drought are greatly improved, especially since the rain and snow of the first week of March. More moisture will be needed in much of the southern Great Plains to fully break the drought. Greenbugs still are menacing in Texas and Oklahoma, but the threat has eased in northern portions. Heavy losses of fall-sown oats and barley have resulted from early February freezes in the South and much freezing-back of all grains has caused lateness and poor appearance of those crops.

Severe winter weather in the first half of February gave way to mildness later in the month over most of the agricultural portion of the country. As a result, only in Florida and southeastern coastal strips were average temperatures for the month below normal. In other portions the range was up to as much as 8 degrees above normal in South Dakota. In early February, however, cold waves swept into the South, and especially into Texas, to bring freezes of long duration with sleet, snow and rain. February precipitation was below normal in most of the Southeast, thereby favoring spring work, the dry period also continued in the Southwest. In the area north of a diagonal from New York City to San Antonio, Texas, precipitation was generally above normal and in parts of the area it was 150 to 200 percent of normal. Most of the Northwest also received heavy snow, continuing into March. This increased the mountain snowpack which provides irrigation water later. In southern mountain areas the snowpack was well below average, as mild temperatures melted the snow, causing an early runoff that was absorbed by dry soils with little water reaching lower streams and reservoirs. Snow cover on March 6, largely as a result of snowfall in March, was present in the extreme Northeast, in the area including northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, in all of the western Mountain area, and the Pacific Northwest.

A large range of activity was possible in the latter part of February. The dry weather in much of the South enabled farmers to plow, prepare seedbeds and start spring planting, at about usual times. Wet fields caused some delay in Virginia, Tennessee and adjacent sections, but this is not regarded as serious at this early date. Much reseeding of oats and barley was under way and some oats were sown as far north as Kansas and southern Illinois. Growth of meadows, pastures and fall-sown grains had started. Some cotton had been planted in the irrigated Lower Rio Grande Valley and some corn in central Texas, but the long dry

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

March 9, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
March 1, 1951

period in South Texas has delayed planting of cotton and sorghum grain. In the Northeast the season appeared favorable for tapping maple trees and a good flow of sap was in prospect. In the Lake States and other northern States to the westward, the mild weather, lightly frozen or unfrozen soils and lack of usual depth of snow gave rise to prospects for an early spring. In the South, fruit trees were in bloom.

Farm poultry flocks returned to a record rate of lay in February, after falling off the pace in January. But because of a 2 percent smaller number of laying hens than a year ago, total egg production was 1 percent less than in February 1950, although one-sixth above average. Culling of layers in February was less than last February, but heavier than average. Because of better prices for poultry and eggs, the egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships were more favorable than a year ago, although the turkey-feed ratio was less favorable. Milk production in February was third highest of record for the month, with production per cow somewhat lower than last February. Heavy feeding of dairy cows and warm weather in the latter part of February offset much of the adverse affect of curtailed grazing in the South resulting from the February freezes. Western ranges were mostly open during February and favorable weather limited the need for supplemental feeding. Range feed was poor to fair in the dry southern range areas, but mostly good in northern and far western portions. Cattle and sheep have wintered well and their condition is above average, except in the dry areas. The storm of early March covered northern ranges with snow, but hay and grain supplies for supplemental feeding are ample. Losses were light, but some shrink occurred.

Citrus fruit production is now estimated slightly larger than a month ago, with more oranges but less grapefruit, and other citrus unchanged. For each of the fruits except tangerines, the outturn is expected to be larger than in the previous season. The total tonnage is larger than average, with more oranges and limes, but less grapefruit and lemons than average. Because of freeze damage in Texas, no more shipment or processing of citrus is expected there. The new bloom is expected to be light in Texas because of the dry situation, but in Florida and California prospects were satisfactory. Prospects for production of winter truck crops remained at about 15 percent less than last winter, but 8 percent above average. Much of the reduction from last year is in the output of cabbage, celery, beets, carrots and tomatoes. More artichokes, lettuce, green peas, shallots, escarole and spinach is expected. Preliminary estimates on acreage of vegetables for spring harvest indicates a total about one-tenth less than last spring, largely because of the sharp decline in onion acreage.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1950-51 season is now estimated at 108.2 million boxes—4 percent above the 1949-50 crop and 13 percent above average. Grapefruit production is estimated at 44 million boxes—21 percent above the 1949-50 crop but 13 percent below average. California lemons are forecast at 12.5 million boxes—10 percent more than last season but 4 percent less than average.

About 61 million boxes of oranges were available for use after March 1 this season compared with about 58 million used after March 1 last year. Grapefruit remaining on March 1 amounted to 16 million boxes compared with about 14 million boxes utilized after March 1 last year.

The Florida citrus belt has received very little rain since the general precipitation the early part of February. Some groves are being irrigated. Trees are almost in full bloom and are in good condition. Oranges used through March 3 this year totaled 36.4 million boxes (21.3 million boxes to processors) out of a crop of 62 million boxes. Harvest of the midseason crop is practically over and Valencia picking is active. Last year there were 35.2 million used to the same date (21.3 million boxes to processors) out of a crop of 58.5 million boxes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 9, 1951

March 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Grapefruit utilization to March 3, 1951 totaled 19.4 million boxes (10.6 million to processors) out of a crop of 31 million boxes. Last year to the same date only 14.1 million boxes were used (8.5 million to processors) but the crop was only 24.2 million boxes. About 4.1 million boxes of tangerines had been used this year out of a crop of 4.6 million boxes.

In Texas, shipments and processing of the citrus crops were about finished the week ending February 10, because of the freeze around the first of February. The grapefruit crop is now estimated at 7.5 million boxes compared with 11 million before the freeze. The 1949-50 crop was only 6.4 million boxes because of freeze damage in January 1949. These crops compare with the 1939-48 average of 18.2 million boxes. The Texas orange crop is estimated at 2.7 million boxes compared with 3 million before the freeze, 1.8 million last season and 3.7 million average. The Lower Valley continues critically dry and short of water for irrigation. Prospects for a 1951 bloom are very uncertain and only a light bloom is expected at best.

Arizona citrus has had no damaging weather this season and should be safe from freezes for the balance of the season. Fruit is of very good quality including a high juice content. Oranges are placed at 1.35 million boxes and grapefruit at 3 million. Last season oranges were almost one million and grapefruit 3.4 million boxes.

In California growing conditions during February were generally satisfactory for citrus despite a few frosty nights and continued shortage of rainfall in the southern counties. Navels and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 14.5 million boxes compared with 15.6 million last season. Harvest of Navel oranges in the Central and Northern areas is practically completed and is progressing rapidly in the southern counties. About 7.5 million boxes of Navels remained for harvest March 1 this year compared with 8 million boxes remaining on March 1, 1950. Valencias are forecast at 27.3 million boxes--one million boxes more than the crop in prospect a month ago and a million more than was produced last season. Valencia harvest has not started. Most of the crop will move next summer and fall. Grapefruit are estimated at 2.5 million boxes--about the same as last season. Harvest is active in the Desert Valleys, but grapefruit in other areas will not move until summer.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during February is estimated at 8.5 billion pounds, down 2 percent from the record February production a year ago, but the third highest total for the month. Milk cow numbers continued at a level about the same as a year ago and milk production per cow, while increasing seasonally, was appreciably lower than last year. In terms of milk per unit of human population, farm milk output was at a comparatively low level. The February 1951 figure of 1.99 pounds per capita per day was the second lowest in a dozen years.

Generally ample supplies of feed grain on farms favored continued heavy feeding of milk cows in areas where reports are available. Warm weather in the latter half of February offset the severe cold in earlier weeks and average temperatures for the month were not unfavorable to milk production in most areas. In the South, however, the early February freezes cut short winter grazing crops. This materially reduced green feed currently available to milk cows and resulted in shortages of hay and roughage in some areas. In the Northeast, complaints were heard of lack of quality in hay. In the Pacific Coast States, pastures are furnishing some feed, and prospects are promising for the spring season.

In the South Central region, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters declined contraseasonally from February 1 to March 1, and on the latter date averaged 9.03 pounds, or 10 percent lower than on March 1 a year ago. For the South Atlantic group of States, production per cow was only 2 percent below last year and still far above average despite lack of usual green feed in the southern portions. In the North Atlantic States, production per cow increased seasonally at a level about one-sixth higher than average, although moderately below a year ago. In the more important dairy areas of the North Central region the comparatively mild weather in the last half of February favored milk flow, and production per cow continued above the 1950 level, and about one-eighth higher than the 10-year average for March 1. In the Western region, milk production per cow increased more than usual between February 1 and March 1, but less rapidly than in the same period a year ago. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 16.20 pounds compared with 16.48 pounds on March 1, 1950 and the 10-year average of 14.28 pounds for the date. The percentage of milk cows reported in production in these herds on March 1 was 67.2 percent, lower than in either of the last two years, but a little above average for March 1.

Among the 29 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently available, new high records for February were established in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Production for February equalled the previous record high in Kentucky and Mississippi and was second high to 1950 in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Alabama. In contrast, however, February production was at a comparatively low level in some Central and Western States where milk cow numbers have been reduced. In Montana and Oregon, February production was the lowest in records covering about two decades and in Nebraska the previous low February output was equaled. In Oklahoma, milk production on farms was lower than for February in any of the past 21 years, except for 1949. As usual, Wisconsin with 1,144 million pounds led all States in farm milk output during February. Minnesota with 697 million pounds was second, followed by Pennsylvania with 428 million pounds, California with 423 million pounds, and Michigan with 417 million pounds.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1940-49 AVERAGE, 1950 AND 1951

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average	1950	1951	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49			1950	1940-49		
	Million pounds			Percent	Pounds		
Jan.	8,548	9,067	8,960	99	1.99	1.94	1.89
Feb.	8,246	8,721	8,527	98	2.10	2.06	1.99
Mar.	9,538	9,991			2.22	2.13	
Apr.	10,146	10,506			2.43	2.31	
May	11,885	11,840			2.76	2.52	
June	12,392	12,538			2.97	2.75	
July	11,621	11,870			2.69	2.52	
Aug.	10,505	10,620			2.43	2.25	
Sept.	9,274	9,396			2.21	2.06	
Oct.	8,835	9,081			2.04	1.92	
Nov.	8,125	8,402			1.93	1.83	
Dec.	8,334	8,523			1.92	1.80	
Year	117,448	120,555			2.31	2.17	

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/									
Feb.					Feb.				
State	Average	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	State	Average	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
1940-49	1950	1951	1951	1951	1940-49	1950	1951	1951	1951
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	78	91	95	90	S.C.	41	44	47	45
Pa.	371	444	444	428	Ky.	126	138	146	138
Ohio	329	357	392	369	Tenn.	131	149	143	135
Ind.	243	245	258	248	Ala.	86	98	103	96
Ill.	393	363	373	375	Miss.	84	95	99	95
Mich.	384	412	430	417	Okla.	166	148	145	144
Wis.	1,036	1,125	1,121	1,144	Tex.	279	282	259	266
Minn.	692	709	690	697	Mont.	44	37	36	36
Iowa	464	403	432	414	Idaho	88	82	83	83
Mo.	242	266	283	271	Utah	48	50	54	53
N.Dak.	139	116	103	112	Wash.	136	133	140	134
S.Dak.	113	91	89	92	Oreg.	84	77	77	75
Nebr.	180	151	147	151	Calif.	396	422	439	423
Kans.	215	191	200	201	Other				
Va.	110	142	147	145	States	1,448	1,748	1,856	1,528
N.C.	100	112	129	122	U.S.	8,246	8,721	8,960	8,527
1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.									

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,203,000,000 eggs in February--1 percent less than in February last year, but 17 percent above the 1940-49 average. An increase in the rate of lay partly offset a 2 percent decrease in numbers of layers. Egg production decreased in all areas of the country except the North Atlantic and West North Central States where production increased 4 and 2 percent respectively. Decreases from last year were 2 percent in the West, 3 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 6 percent in the South Central States. Aggregate egg production for January and February was 2 percent smaller than last year, but 22 percent above average.

The rate of egg production in February was 13.5 eggs per layer, a record high for the month. This compares with 13.3 in February last year and the average of 11.5 eggs. The rate was a new high in the West North Central States. A 5 percent increase in the rate in the West North Central and a 1 percent in the North Atlantic and the West more than offset decreases of 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic and 2 percent in the South Central States. The rate of lay for the first 2 months of this year was 26.2 eggs, compared with 26.0 last year and the average of 21.6 eggs.

The Nation's farm flocks averaged 386,649,000 layers in February--2 percent less than in February last year, but about equal to the average. Numbers of layers were below those of last year in all areas of the country except the North Atlantic, where there was a 3 percent increase. Decreases from last year were 2 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 5 percent in the South Central States. Numbers of layers on March 1 were 9.1 million less than on February 1, compared with a disappearance of 10.4 million last year and the average disappearance of 7.3 million layers. On March 1 there were 2 percent fewer layers on farms than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of March 9, 1951
March 1, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Atlantic	W. North Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1

	Thousands						
1940-49 (Av.)	50,290	75,349	112,881	34,565	73,985	34,524	381,594
1950 1/	58,547	76,906	114,468	35,054	67,367	38,068	390,410
1951	60,505	75,445	110,740	33,732	64,644	37,055	382,121

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

	Number						
1940-49 (Av.)	52.5	46.2	45.0	43.3	42.4	50.6	46.1
1950 1/	53.6	51.4	51.9	47.8	47.0	54.6	51.1
1951	55.1	51.0	53.0	49.1	45.8	53.3	51.4

1/ Revised.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 41.4 cents a dozen, compared with 42.6 cents in mid-January and 29.6 cents in February 1950. February egg markets were irregular and unsettled. Terminal market supplies were restricted by severe weather and increased diversion to hatcheries and breakers. Weakness developed at the close of the month as receipts increased and buyers resisted current prices. Storage stocks of shell eggs on January 31 amounted to 76,000 cases, compared with 380,000 cases last year and the 5-year average of 272,000 cases.

Farmers received an average of 26.9 cents a pound live weight for chickens in mid-February, compared with 24.3 cents a month earlier and 21.8 cents a year ago. Market prices tended irregularly higher during February. Terminal markets showed net gains for the month of up to 5 cents a pound on heavy type hens, and 1 to 2 cents on light type. The market on fryers in commercial growing areas showed considerable strength with prices at the end of the month 1 to 2 cents above a year ago.

Turkey prices averaged 34.5 cents per pound live weight in mid-February, compared with 31.6 cents a year earlier. Markets continued steady to firm on dressed turkeys during February. Prices tended slightly upward. Demand was light with major interest in young toms. Offerings were light to moderate and closely held. Stocks of dressed turkeys on January 31 totaled 117 million pounds, compared to 138 million pounds last year and a 5-year average of 110 million pounds.

The mid-February cost of the farm poultry ration for the United States was \$3.96, compared with \$3.89 a month earlier and \$3.35 a year ago. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships were more favorable than a year ago, but the turkey-feed relationship continues less favorable.

DECREASE IN SALES OF CHICKEN FROM FARMS IN 1950

Sales of chickens from farms in 1950 amounted to 1,872 million pounds live weight, compared with 1,960 million pounds in 1949. Sales weight of young chickens sold in 1950 were 18 percent smaller than in 1949, but pounds of mature chickens sold were 9 percent larger, resulting in 5 percent smaller total pounds sold. Inventory numbers of pullets decreased 8 percent from January 1, 1950 to January 1, 1951 because of a 10 percent smaller crop of chickens raised, while hens increased 7 percent and other chickens remained about the same.

Of the total number of chickens sold in 1950, about 51 percent were young chickens with an average live weight of 3.8 pounds and 49 percent

were hens and roosters with an average live weight of 5.3 pounds. The average live weight of all chickens sold was 4.5 pounds, compared with 4.4 in 1949.

Sales during the 4 months of heaviest marketings, August through November, made up 50.6 percent of total sales in 1950, compared with 49.1 percent in 1949. During the first 4 months of 1950, the season of lightest marketings, sales amounted to 16.7 percent of the year's poundage, compared with 17.1 percent in 1949.

Of the total pounds of farm chickens sold in 1950, about 29 percent came from flocks in the West North Central, 23 percent from the East North Central, 19 percent from the North Atlantic, 14 percent from the South Central, 9 percent from the West and 6 percent from the South Atlantic States.

SALES OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS 1/

Area and		Percent of total pounds sold during year											
year		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N. Atl.	1949	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.9	7.8	8.8	9.5	10.5	11.5	10.4	9.1	9.4
	1950	6.5	5.5	5.8	6.1	8.1	9.2	8.9	10.7	11.9	10.5	8.4	8.4
E.N.C.	1949	3.8	3.0	3.2	4.5	5.2	7.7	10.4	13.7	16.5	14.2	11.4	6.4
	1950	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.3	5.6	8.6	9.2	13.4	16.5	15.2	11.2	6.6
W.N.C.	1949	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.6	6.3	8.3	9.9	13.0	18.8	19.3	10.4	5.7
	1950	1.7	1.7	1.6	3.2	4.3	9.0	9.0	14.4	18.6	20.6	10.1	5.8
S.Atl.	1949	5.3	4.2	5.3	7.3	9.7	9.2	9.7	10.5	12.2	9.3	8.3	9.0
	1950	5.7	4.3	5.1	5.9	8.5	10.0	9.8	10.5	11.2	11.6	9.2	8.2
S.Cent.	1949	4.2	4.4	5.4	9.4	11.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	8.6	8.1	8.0	7.7
	1950	4.2	3.8	5.5	8.0	11.0	11.6	11.0	9.6	8.2	8.7	9.4	9.0
West.	1949	6.3	5.7	6.3	7.6	8.3	9.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	9.3	6.8	7.9
	1950	7.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.8	10.3	11.2	11.1	9.9	8.5	7.8
U.S.	1949	4.0	3.7	4.0	5.4	7.4	8.9	10.2	11.9	14.3	13.3	9.6	7.3
	1950	4.1	3.6	3.9	5.1	6.8	9.3	9.4	12.3	14.3	14.3	9.7	7.2

1/ Excluding commercial broilers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 9, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS				
Crop	Average	1948	1949	Indicated
and State	1939-48			1950
ORANGES:				
	Thousand boxes			
California, all	48,453	37,010	41,930	41,800
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,462	11,910	15,630	14,500
Valencias	29,991	25,100	26,300	27,300
Florida, all	42,780	58,300	58,500	62,000
Early and Midseason 3/	23,250	32,000	33,600	35,000
Valencias	19,530	26,300	24,900	27,000
Texas, all	3,676	3,400	1,760	2,700
Early and Midseason 2/	2,285	2,600	1,120	1,800
Valencias	1,391	800	640	900
Arizona, all	866	710	985	1,350
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	427	450	585	650
Valencias	439	260	400	700
Louisiana, all 2/	295	300	360	300
5 States 4/	96,070	99,720	103,535	108,150
Total Early and Midseason 5/	44,720	47,260	51,295	52,250
Total Valencias	51,351	52,460	52,240	55,900
TANGERINES:				
Florida	3,630	4,400	5,000	4,600
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 4/	99,700	104,120	108,535	112,750
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	26,450	30,200	24,200	31,000
Seedless	11,260	14,700	11,200	14,500
Other	15,190	15,500	13,000	16,500
Texas, all	18,187	11,300	6,400	7,500
Arizona, all	3,244	1,880	3,400	3,000
California, all	2,841	2,150	2,500	2,520
Desert Valleys	1,157	800	1,060	1,120
Other	1,683	1,350	1,440	1,400
4 States 4/	50,722	45,530	36,500	44,020
LEMONS:				
California 4/	13,055	10,010	11,360	12,500
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	168	200	260	280

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1948 -- 920; 1949 -- 710; 1950 -- 900. 4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of March 9, 1951
March 1, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1940-49	1949	March 1 1950	1951
Pounds				
Me.	13.3	14.8	15.0	15.1
N.H.	15.2	16.9	18.3	18.0
Vt.	14.5	16.2	17.2	17.6
Mass.	17.2	18.0	19.4	18.8
Conn.	17.6	18.3	19.7	20.1
N.Y.	18.0	20.2	21.9	22.2
N.J.	20.4	21.5	23.5	22.4
Pa.	17.3	18.5	20.3	20.0
N.Atl.	17.39	19.15	20.69	20.39
Ohio	15.1	16.1	16.6	17.3
Ind.	14.2	14.7	15.8	15.9
Ill.	15.7	17.4	17.3	17.7
Mich.	17.9	19.2	19.7	20.5
Wis.	18.2	19.6	19.9	20.1
E.N.Cent.	16.71	18.31	18.63	18.90
Minn.	19.2	21.5	22.5	22.2
Iowa	16.3	17.2	17.3	18.5
Mo.	10.0	11.4	11.9	11.8
N.Dak.	14.0	14.8	15.3	15.4
S.Dak.	12.4	13.4	13.2	13.6
Nebr.	14.3	15.4	16.3	16.7
Kans.	14.5	14.9	15.8	16.1
W.N.Cent.	15.00	16.52	17.00	17.12
Md.	15.6	17.6	18.6	16.9
Va.	11.1	12.9	13.9	14.6
W.Va.	9.4	11.0	11.3	10.7
N.C.	11.2	12.7	12.4	12.9
S.C.	10.1	11.6	11.7	11.3
Ga.	8.6	10.2	10.0	9.1
S.Atl.	11.00	12.37	13.04	12.82
Ky.	10.1	11.1	11.2	10.5
Tenn.	9.4	10.7	11.5	9.9
Ala.	7.9	9.3	9.5	8.5
Miss.	6.4	7.7	7.8	7.5
Ark.	7.2	8.0	8.9	7.7
Okla.	9.9	10.4	11.4	10.6
Tex.	8.0	8.3	9.2	8.8
S.Cent.	8.71	9.67	10.07	9.03
Mont.	14.0	15.3	14.7	14.8
Idaho	16.8	17.9	18.7	19.2
Wyo.	14.3	15.1	19.4	19.1
Colo.	14.8	16.8	16.9	17.5
Utah	17.5	18.4	18.2	20.3
Wash.	16.9	18.0	18.4	18.5
Oreg.	14.3	15.0	14.4	15.6
Calif.	18.5	19.0	20.0	20.7
West.	16.17	17.46	19.23	18.63
U.S.	14.28	15.73	16.48	16.20

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 9, 1951

March 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on : and :hand during February:	Eggs per : 100 layers :	Total eggs produced : During February: 2 Mos. - Jan. & Feb.
Division :	1950 1/ : 1951 :	1950 1/ : 1951 :	1950 1/ : 1951 : 1950 1/ 1951
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Me.	2,754	2,684	1,534 1,579 42 42 90 89
N.H.	2,214	2,152	1,518 1,504 34 32 73 70
Vt.	910	818	1,593 1,624 14 13 31 28
Mass.	4,566	4,898	1,641 1,610 75 79 161 169
R.I.	514	538	1,596 1,568 8 8 17 18
Conn.	3,016	2,854	1,585 1,568 48 45 106 100
N.Y.	14,672	14,352	1,484 1,473 218 211 477 443
N.J.	11,242	12,450	1,462 1,501 164 187 334 375
Pa.	19,914	20,690	1,442 1,478 287 306 597 618
N.Atl.	59,802	61,436	1,488 1,502 890 923 1,886 1,910
Ohio	16,234	16,876	1,422 1,350 231 228 482 459
Ind.	14,280	13,866	1,442 1,425 206 198 417 388
Ill.	19,841	19,148	1,338 1,333 265 255 538 505
Mich.	10,958	10,660	1,406 1,394 154 149 319 304
Wis.	16,602	16,142	1,355 1,369 225 221 464 454
E.N.Cent.	77,915	76,692	1,387 1,370 1,081 1,051 2,220 2,110
Minn.	27,094	26,312	1,417 1,467 384 386 778 802
Iowa	30,235	30,079	1,347 1,442 407 434 823 866
Mo.	20,385	19,512	1,319 1,344 269 262 519 498
N.Dak.	3,821	3,801	1,036 1,148 40 44 80 85
S.Dak.	7,887	7,530	1,168 1,397 92 105 181 203
Nebr.	12,050	11,584	1,350 1,434 163 166 318 325
Kans.	13,769	13,092	1,355 1,386 187 181 354 350
W.N.Cent.	115,241	111,911	1,338 1,410 1,542 1,578 3,053 3,129
Del.	925	895	1,470 1,232 14 11 27 21
Md.	3,538	3,436	1,389 1,310 49 45 95 85
Va.	8,403	7,684	1,386 1,431 116 110 230 208
W.Va.	3,538	3,138	1,333 1,313 47 41 93 77
N.C.	8,066	7,461	1,103 1,070 89 80 161 141
S.C.	3,109	3,104	946 946 29 29 51 49
Ga.	5,898	6,380	1,002 1,030 59 66 105 111
Fla.	2,002	1,918	1,268 1,243 25 24 47 44
S.Atl.	35,479	34,016	1,206 1,194 428 406 809 736
Ky.	9,238	8,541	1,282 1,252 118 107 228 198
Tenn.	8,258	7,532	1,142 1,173 94 88 176 152
Ala.	5,693	5,436	952 969 54 53 92 88
Miss.	5,586	4,900	879 879 49 43 84 72
Ark.	5,698	5,776	907 902 52 52 85 84
La.	2,939	2,779	938 885 28 25 47 41
Okla.	9,312	8,740	1,288 1,294 120 113 221 213
Tex.	21,533	21,289	1,162 1,109 250 236 451 424
S.Cent.	68,257	64,993	1,121 1,103 765 717 1,384 1,272
Mont.	1,699	1,555	1,165 1,327 20 21 39 41
Idaho	1,919	1,795	1,372 1,445 26 26 52 52
Wyo.	680	701	1,249 1,344 8 9 16 18
Colo.	3,018	2,666	1,299 1,254 39 33 72 64
N.Mex.	894	848	1,383 1,238 12 10 23 20
Ariz.	531	572	1,330 1,338 7 8 13 14
Utah	3,088	2,896	1,400 1,501 43 43 84 88
Nev.	254	265	1,366 1,361 3 4 6 7
Wash.	5,026	4,698	1,411 1,562 71 73 147 156
Oreg.	3,026	2,829	1,400 1,529 42 43 86 89
Calif.	18,778	18,776	1,425 1,375 268 258 530 518
West.	38,913	37,601	1,385 1,404 539 528 1,068 1,067
U.S.	395,607	386,649	1,326 1,346 5,245 5,203 10,420 10,224

1/ Revised.

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